

Semi-Weekly South Kentuckian.

VOLUME VII.

HOPKINSVILLE, CHRISTIAN COUNTY KY., MARCH 13, 1885.

NUMBER 24

CHAS. M. MEACHAM. W. A. WILGUS.
ISSUED EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY
MORNING BY

MEACHAM & WILGUS,
PUBLISHERS AND PROPRIETORS.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

One copy, one year, strictly cash in advance \$5.00
one copy, six months \$4.00
No subscriptions taken on time and all papers stamped when out.

One copy free to any one sending us five yearly paid subscribers.



Did you Sup-

pose Mustang Liniment only good for horses? It is for inflammation of all flesh.

A Clear Skin

is only a part of beauty; but it is a part. Every lady may have it; at least, what looks like it. Magnolia Balm both freshens and beautifies.

BUSINESS CARDS.

DR. J. M. RAMSEY,
Office—Ground floor, next door to Hopkinsville Bank.

SOUTH MAIN STREET.
Leave Orders at Stable.
IN OFFICE DAY AND NIGHT.
Jan. 12-13.

ALBERT B. TAVEL
HAS NOW IN STORE A VERY LARGE STOCK OF

BLANK BOOKS,

Invoice and Letter Books, Letter Presses,
Gold and Steel Pens, and

STATIONERY GENERALLY.

All of which will be sold at Moderate Prices
at 140 Union Street,

Nashville, Tenn.

HENRY & PAYNE,

Attorneys and Counsellors at Law.

Rear Room over Planters' Bank.

HOPKINSVILLE, KY.

(By Jan 1-18)

Edward Laurent,

ARCHITECT,

No. 33 PUBLIC SQUARE,

NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE.

ARTIFICIAL TEETH

Inserted in Fifteen minutes after natural ones are extracted, by

R. R. BOURNE,

DENTIST.

HOPKINSVILLE, KY.

Dec. 11

Campbell & Medley

DENTISTS.

Over Jones & Co's, Store.

Main St. Hopkinsville, KY.

Jan. 8-9-10

COOK & RICE,

Premium Lager Beer

CITY BREWERY.

EVANSVILLE, INDIANA.

No. 214, upper Seventh St.

Sep 20-21

GRAY & YOUNG'S

Shaving Bazar

IS ON MAIN STREET, OVER

LANG BELL'S SALOON.

Jan. 8-9-10

They would be pleased to wait on

all who may call on them.

Obituary of the G. O. P.

[St. Louis Globe-Democrat.]

The words which Shakespeare puts into the mouth of Autuny of Caesar's funeral concerning the irony of fane have their application to parties as well as to individuals. It is not more true that "The evil that men do lives after them," while "the good is oft interred with their bones," than that political organizations deprived of power are not always sure to have justice done them and fairly dealt with them for the services they may have rendered to the country and mankind. Their mistakes and shortcomings are apt to be remembered in a vivid and ingenuous way, and their pride-worship needs dismissed with gaudy notice, or given over to forgetfulness. Especially in an age like the present, when things move so rapidly, and to-day so easily becomes yesterday, the chances that a sound and exact estimate will be at once made and allowed in such cases are not of the best; and a party so situated has reason to fear that more account will be taken of the superficial faults or incidental over-sights by which it lost an election, that it might have won were of the sterling virtues which enabled it to achieve steady victory for a long series of years, against adverse influences of every sort.

An instance in point is directly at hand. The Republican party is about to surrender control of the government, after nearly a quarter of a century of supremacy. By a plurality of barely 1,449 votes in the state of New York, it is required to give place to a party which it defeated in five previous contests, and which it would have beaten again to this sixth struggle but for circumstances of a strictly casual and accidental quality. In other words, a bit of blundering, a little imprudence, did for it what all the prolonged and resolute assaults of its adversary had failed to accomplish. There is no ground for the claim that the impending change at Washington signifies a popular verdict against republican sentiments and principles, or a popular declaration of regret that the Republican party was allowed to rule the country so many years. And yet it is quite likely that we shall hear more for some time about the things which this party of unexampled victory omitted to do, and so invited overthrow, than about the things which it did, and so commanded itself to general respect and gratitude. Because it stumbled in a matter of campaign tactics it will be reproached in a spirit of careless indifference to the correct and splendid parts of its record; and it must wait patiently for the sober second thought of the people to pass judgment upon it according to its true deserts.

That such a judgment will vindicate its right to be considered at one both the wisest and the most benevolent political party ever existed, there is conclusive reason to believe. Under its sway, the country has made greater progress than we ever before made in the same length of time by any country in the world. In all history, ancient and modern, there is nothing to match the results compassed by republican courage, skill and energy in the interest of popular liberty, of good government, and of the common welfare and prosperity. The contrast between the national condition in 1861 and in 1885 tells a story of political conquest and restoration and heroic devotion to the right for the right's sake that will be made in the same length of time by any country in the world. In all history, ancient and modern, there is nothing to match the results compassed by republican courage, skill and energy in the interest of popular liberty, of good government, and of the common welfare and prosperity. The contrast between the national condition in 1861 and in 1885 tells a story of political conquest and restoration and heroic devotion to the right for the right's sake that will be made in the same length of time by any country in the world. In all history, ancient and modern, there is nothing to match the results compassed by republican courage, skill and energy in the interest of popular liberty, of good government, and of the common welfare and prosperity. The contrast between the national condition in 1861 and in 1885 tells a story of political conquest and restoration and heroic devotion to the right for the right's sake that will be made in the same length of time by any country in the world. In all history, ancient and modern, there is nothing to match the results compassed by republican courage, skill and energy in the interest of popular liberty, of good government, and of the common welfare and prosperity. The contrast between the national condition in 1861 and in 1885 tells a story of political conquest and restoration and heroic devotion to the right for the right's sake that will be made in the same length of time by any country in the world. In all history, ancient and modern, there is nothing to match the results compassed by republican courage, skill and energy in the interest of popular liberty, of good government, and of the common welfare and prosperity. The contrast between the national condition in 1861 and in 1885 tells a story of political conquest and restoration and heroic devotion to the right for the right's sake that will be made in the same length of time by any country in the world. In all history, ancient and modern, there is nothing to match the results compassed by republican courage, skill and energy in the interest of popular liberty, of good government, and of the common welfare and prosperity. The contrast between the national condition in 1861 and in 1885 tells a story of political conquest and restoration and heroic devotion to the right for the right's sake that will be made in the same length of time by any country in the world. In all history, ancient and modern, there is nothing to match the results compassed by republican courage, skill and energy in the interest of popular liberty, of good government, and of the common welfare and prosperity. The contrast between the national condition in 1861 and in 1885 tells a story of political conquest and restoration and heroic devotion to the right for the right's sake that will be made in the same length of time by any country in the world. In all history, ancient and modern, there is nothing to match the results compassed by republican courage, skill and energy in the interest of popular liberty, of good government, and of the common welfare and prosperity. The contrast between the national condition in 1861 and in 1885 tells a story of political conquest and restoration and heroic devotion to the right for the right's sake that will be made in the same length of time by any country in the world. In all history, ancient and modern, there is nothing to match the results compassed by republican courage, skill and energy in the interest of popular liberty, of good government, and of the common welfare and prosperity. The contrast between the national condition in 1861 and in 1885 tells a story of political conquest and restoration and heroic devotion to the right for the right's sake that will be made in the same length of time by any country in the world. In all history, ancient and modern, there is nothing to match the results compassed by republican courage, skill and energy in the interest of popular liberty, of good government, and of the common welfare and prosperity. The contrast between the national condition in 1861 and in 1885 tells a story of political conquest and restoration and heroic devotion to the right for the right's sake that will be made in the same length of time by any country in the world. In all history, ancient and modern, there is nothing to match the results compassed by republican courage, skill and energy in the interest of popular liberty, of good government, and of the common welfare and prosperity. The contrast between the national condition in 1861 and in 1885 tells a story of political conquest and restoration and heroic devotion to the right for the right's sake that will be made in the same length of time by any country in the world. In all history, ancient and modern, there is nothing to match the results compassed by republican courage, skill and energy in the interest of popular liberty, of good government, and of the common welfare and prosperity. The contrast between the national condition in 1861 and in 1885 tells a story of political conquest and restoration and heroic devotion to the right for the right's sake that will be made in the same length of time by any country in the world. In all history, ancient and modern, there is nothing to match the results compassed by republican courage, skill and energy in the interest of popular liberty, of good government, and of the common welfare and prosperity. The contrast between the national condition in 1861 and in 1885 tells a story of political conquest and restoration and heroic devotion to the right for the right's sake that will be made in the same length of time by any country in the world. In all history, ancient and modern, there is nothing to match the results compassed by republican courage, skill and energy in the interest of popular liberty, of good government, and of the common welfare and prosperity. The contrast between the national condition in 1861 and in 1885 tells a story of political conquest and restoration and heroic devotion to the right for the right's sake that will be made in the same length of time by any country in the world. In all history, ancient and modern, there is nothing to match the results compassed by republican courage, skill and energy in the interest of popular liberty, of good government, and of the common welfare and prosperity. The contrast between the national condition in 1861 and in 1885 tells a story of political conquest and restoration and heroic devotion to the right for the right's sake that will be made in the same length of time by any country in the world. In all history, ancient and modern, there is nothing to match the results compassed by republican courage, skill and energy in the interest of popular liberty, of good government, and of the common welfare and prosperity. The contrast between the national condition in 1861 and in 1885 tells a story of political conquest and restoration and heroic devotion to the right for the right's sake that will be made in the same length of time by any country in the world. In all history, ancient and modern, there is nothing to match the results compassed by republican courage, skill and energy in the interest of popular liberty, of good government, and of the common welfare and prosperity. The contrast between the national condition in 1861 and in 1885 tells a story of political conquest and restoration and heroic devotion to the right for the right's sake that will be made in the same length of time by any country in the world. In all history, ancient and modern, there is nothing to match the results compassed by republican courage, skill and energy in the interest of popular liberty, of good government, and of the common welfare and prosperity. The contrast between the national condition in 1861 and in 1885 tells a story of political conquest and restoration and heroic devotion to the right for the right's sake that will be made in the same length of time by any country in the world. In all history, ancient and modern, there is nothing to match the results compassed by republican courage, skill and energy in the interest of popular liberty, of good government, and of the common welfare and prosperity. The contrast between the national condition in 1861 and in 1885 tells a story of political conquest and restoration and heroic devotion to the right for the right's sake that will be made in the same length of time by any country in the world. In all history, ancient and modern, there is nothing to match the results compassed by republican courage, skill and energy in the interest of popular liberty, of good government, and of the common welfare and prosperity. The contrast between the national condition in 1861 and in 1885 tells a story of political conquest and restoration and heroic devotion to the right for the right's sake that will be made in the same length of time by any country in the world. In all history, ancient and modern, there is nothing to match the results compassed by republican courage, skill and energy in the interest of popular liberty, of good government, and of the common welfare and prosperity. The contrast between the national condition in 1861 and in 1885 tells a story of political conquest and restoration and heroic devotion to the right for the right's sake that will be made in the same length of time by any country in the world. In all history, ancient and modern, there is nothing to match the results compassed by republican courage, skill and energy in the interest of popular liberty, of good government, and of the common welfare and prosperity. The contrast between the national condition in 1861 and in 1885 tells a story of political conquest and restoration and heroic devotion to the right for the right's sake that will be made in the same length of time by any country in the world. In all history, ancient and modern, there is nothing to match the results compassed by republican courage, skill and energy in the interest of popular liberty, of good government, and of the common welfare and prosperity. The contrast between the national condition in 1861 and in 1885 tells a story of political conquest and restoration and heroic devotion to the right for the right's sake that will be made in the same length of time by any country in the world. In all history, ancient and modern, there is nothing to match the results compassed by republican courage, skill and energy in the interest of popular liberty, of good government, and of the common welfare and prosperity. The contrast between the national condition in 1861 and in 1885 tells a story of political conquest and restoration and heroic devotion to the right for the right's sake that will be made in the same length of time by any country in the world. In all history, ancient and modern, there is nothing to match the results compassed by republican courage, skill and energy in the interest of popular liberty, of good government, and of the common welfare and prosperity. The contrast between the national condition in 1861 and in 1885 tells a story of political conquest and restoration and heroic devotion to the right for the right's sake that will be made in the same length of time by any country in the world. In all history, ancient and modern, there is nothing to match the results compassed by republican courage, skill and energy in the interest of popular liberty, of good government, and of the common welfare and prosperity. The contrast between the national condition in 1861 and in 1885 tells a story of political conquest and restoration and heroic devotion to the right for the right's sake that will be made in the same length of time by any country in the world. In all history, ancient and modern, there is nothing to match the results compassed by republican courage, skill and energy in the interest of popular liberty, of good government, and of the common welfare and prosperity. The contrast between the national condition in 1861 and in 1885 tells a story of political conquest and restoration and heroic devotion to the right for the right's sake that will be made in the same length of time by any country in the world. In all history, ancient and modern, there is nothing to match the results compassed by republican courage, skill and energy in the interest of popular liberty, of good government, and of the common welfare and prosperity. The contrast between the national condition in 1861 and in 1885 tells a story of political conquest and restoration and heroic devotion to the right for the right's sake that will be made in the same length of time by any country in the world. In all history, ancient and modern, there is nothing to match the results compassed by republican courage, skill and energy in the interest of popular liberty, of good government, and of the common welfare and prosperity. The contrast between the national condition in 1861 and in 1885 tells a story of political conquest and restoration and heroic devotion to the right for the right's sake that will be made in the same length of time by any country in the world. In all history, ancient and modern, there is nothing to match the results compassed by republican courage, skill and energy in the interest of popular liberty, of good government, and of the common welfare and prosperity. The contrast between the national condition in 1861 and in 1885 tells a story of political conquest and restoration and heroic devotion to the right for the right's sake that will be made in the same length of time by any country in the world. In all history, ancient and modern, there is nothing to match the results compassed by republican courage, skill and energy in the interest of popular liberty, of good government, and of the common welfare and prosperity. The contrast between the national condition in 1861 and in 1885 tells a story of political conquest and restoration and heroic devotion to the right for the right's sake that will be made in the same length of time by any country in the world. In all history, ancient and modern, there is nothing to match the results compassed by republican courage, skill and energy in the interest of popular liberty, of good government, and of the common welfare and prosperity. The contrast between the national condition in 1861 and in 1885 tells a story of political conquest and restoration and heroic devotion to the right for the right's sake that will be made in the same length of time by any country in the world. In all history, ancient and modern, there is nothing to match the results compassed by republican courage, skill and energy in the interest of popular liberty, of good government, and of the common welfare and prosperity. The contrast between the national condition in 1861 and in 1885 tells a story of political conquest and restoration and heroic devotion to the right for the right's sake that will be made in the same length of time by any country in the world. In all history, ancient and modern, there is nothing to match the results compassed by republican courage, skill and energy in the interest of popular liberty, of good government, and of the common welfare and prosperity. The contrast between the national condition in 1861 and in 1885 tells a story of political conquest and restoration and heroic devotion to the right for the right's sake that will be made in the same length of time by any country in the world. In all history, ancient and modern, there is nothing to match the results compassed by republican courage, skill and energy in the interest of popular liberty, of good government, and of the common welfare and prosperity. The contrast between the national condition in 1861 and in 1885 tells a story of political conquest and restoration and heroic devotion to the right for the right's sake that will be made in the same length of time by any country in the world. In all history, ancient and modern, there is nothing to match the results compassed by republican courage, skill and energy in the interest of popular liberty, of good government, and of the common welfare and prosperity. The contrast between the national condition in 1861 and in 1885 tells a story of political conquest and restoration and heroic devotion to the right for the right's sake that will be made in the same length of time by any country in the world. In all history, ancient and modern, there is nothing to match the results compassed by republican courage, skill and energy in the interest of popular liberty, of good government, and of the common welfare and prosperity. The contrast between the national condition in 1861 and in 1885 tells a story of political conquest and restoration and heroic devotion to the right for the right's sake that will be made in the same length of time by any country in the world. In all history, ancient and modern, there is nothing to match the results compassed by republican courage, skill and energy in the interest of popular liberty, of good government, and of the common welfare and prosperity. The contrast between the national condition in 1861 and in 1885 tells a story of political conquest and restoration and heroic devotion to the right for the right's sake that will be made in the same length of time by any country in the world. In all history, ancient and modern, there is nothing to match the results compassed by republican courage, skill and energy in the interest of popular liberty, of good government, and of the common welfare and prosperity. The contrast between the national condition in 1861 and in 1885 tells a story of political conquest and restoration and heroic devotion to the right for the right's sake that will be made in the same length of time by any country in the world. In all history, ancient and modern, there is nothing to match the results compassed by republican courage, skill and energy in the interest of popular liberty, of good government, and of the common welfare and prosperity. The contrast between the national condition in 1861 and in 1885 tells a story of political conquest and restoration and heroic devotion to the right for the right's sake that will be made in the same length of time by any country in the world. In all history, ancient and modern, there is nothing to match the results compassed by republican courage, skill and energy in the interest of popular liberty, of good government, and of the common welfare and prosperity. The contrast between the national condition in 1861 and in 1885 tells a story of political conquest and restoration and heroic devotion to the right for the right's sake that will be made in the same length of time by any country in the world. In all history, ancient and modern, there is nothing to match the results compassed by republican courage, skill and energy in the interest of popular liberty, of good government, and of the common welfare and prosperity. The contrast between the national condition in 1861 and in 1885 tells a story of political conquest and restoration and heroic devotion to the right for the right's sake that will be made in the same length of time by any country in the world. In all history, ancient and modern, there is nothing to match the results compassed by republican courage, skill and energy in the interest of popular liberty, of good government, and of the common welfare and prosperity. The contrast between the national condition in 1861 and in 1885 tells a story of political conquest and restoration and heroic devotion to the right for the right's sake that will be made in the same length of time by any country in the world. In all history, ancient and modern, there is nothing to match the results compassed by republican courage, skill and energy in the interest of popular liberty, of good government, and of the common welfare and prosperity. The contrast between the national condition in 1861 and in 1885 tells a story of political conquest and restoration and heroic devotion to the right for the right

SEMI-WEEKLY SOUTH KENTUCKIAN

CHAS. M. MEACHAM - Editor.

FRIDAY, MARCH 13, 1885.

Thos. Arvin, aged 18, was killed by the accidental discharge of his gun, while hunting in Franklin county, Monday.

Gen Grant's condition is reported improving since Congress donated him \$150,000, by placing him on the retired list of the army.

Gov. Gray, of Indiana, has called an extra session of the Legislature to finish up the business left undone by the regular session, which adjourned Monday.

The Owensboro Tri-Weekly Inquirer has been enlarged to the size of this paper. The Inquirer is fast becoming one of the best country papers in the State.

It is given out that Thurman and Pennington, of Ohio, are booked for the English and French Missions, respectively. It is also announced that McDonald can go abroad and have his pick of the Missions.

Secretary Bayard has appointed John E. Cadwalader, of Philadelphia, to the position of Assistant Secretary of State. He represents one of the oldest English families in this country, and has been a life-long Democrat.

The Owensboro Inquirer doesn't like our dog poetry. This feature of the SOUTH KENTUCKIAN is not intended to please, but to punish. It is designed especially for those who borrow the paper from their neighbors instead of taking it themselves.

Rev. "Rum, Romanism and Rebellion" Burchard, the indiscreet Presbyterian preacher who contributed so much to the defeat of Blaine, has been retired by his charge, the Murray Hill church, of New York, with a yearly stipend of \$500. He is the oldest Presbyterian minister in this country.

The announcement that Gov. Lowry would appoint W. A. Perry as Senator from Mississippi was premature. Gen. E. C. Walthall was given the honor. He is a man of note and was a Brigadier General in the Confederate Army. He is an orator and as a practical worker will be superior to Mr. Lanier, whom he succeeds.

The Cabinet held a meeting Tuesday and it was decided to remove a number of the employees in the various departments. The lists include all those offices in which a change is deemed necessary to avoid "friction, embarrassment" to the Secretaries. Strange as it may seem, the President will not have to advertise for persons to fill the vacancies created.

President Cleveland kissed the open Bible upon taking the oath of office and the gossips have discovered that his lips touched the following verse:

"A good man sheweth favor and iudiceth; he will guide his affairs with discretion. He shall not be afraid of evil things; his heart is fixed, trusting in the Lord."

"His heart is established; he shall not be afraid until he see his desire upon his enemies."

A pitched battle took place Saturday, at Mt. Sterling, between a lot of negro trairobbers who were undertaking to steal coal, on one side, and the City Marshals' and night watch on the other, in which, after a desperate stand by the former and a brisk fusillade, two negroes were shot down. Many negroes have confederated and systematically despoiled whole cars of coal, and that too openly and in broad daylight.

There has for some time past been a bitter feeling between Gen. Jno. S. Marmaduke, Governor of Missouri, and Maj. C. C. Rainwater, a candidate for Mayor of St. Louis. There has been considerable talk of a duel, but matters were somewhat quieted a few days ago. Now a dispatch from St. Louis says the trouble has been revived in a phase that makes a hostile meeting among the strong probabilities, as both gentlemen are game and ready to resent an insult.

Gov. Marmaduke has caused the publication of an affidavit made by R. C. Pate, a sporting man, and William H. Shorwigan, a wealthy and influential citizen, charging that in the year 1875 L. Harrigan, then, as now, Chief of Police, received the sum of \$500 per month from R. C. Pate for allowing the latter to run a keno house; that Shorwigan got the money and turned it over to Harrigan, who told him that he had to divide with Maj. Rainwater, who was then a member of the Police Board.

It was used at that time against Harrigan, and he was forced out of the office. It is now used by the Governor against Rainwater. The latter denounces it, and says it is a malicious lie.

To-day Maj. Rainwater publishes an open letter to Gov. Marmaduke, in which he treats the matter in the most bitter and scathing terms—denounces the affidavit as a most infamous lie, and believes that those who read it will agree with him, that the man who becomes a party to circulating such an outrageous statement on such a basis is a trifler worse than the scoundrel who originated the story, be that man, gambler or Governor.

Maj. Harrigan, who is again Chief of Police, also pronounces the affidavit a monstrous lie, and states that a written acknowledgement that it is a lie is in existence.

The Joys, Blessedness and Rewards of Godliness, as Contrasted with Worldliness.

Sermon by Eld. Wm. Stanley, preached March 8th, 1885.

Rom. 6:23. FOR THE WAGES OF SIN IS DEATH; BUT THE GIFT OF GOD IS ETERNAL LIFE THROUGH JESUS CHRIST OUR LORD.

Let us be warned at the outset against the demoralizing influence of that character of exhortation, which, probably, more than any other cause has flooded the church with unconverted professors; that is, the practice so universal among evangelists of presenting the hope of Heaven and the fear of hell as the chief, instead of merely subordinate motives. The horrors of perdition may serve as a terrible note of warning, and thus arrest the sinner in his career; may render, by sudden, violent emotion the breaking of inveterate habits easier; but the effect produced thereby is not godlike.

We may not trust to the alarm produced by the thought of eternal retribution. The man who avoids sin from fear only, has advanced one step towards reformation, he is not reformed.

The selfish hope of Heaven, no more than the slavish fear of hell, can make us holy. He who is honest only because it is the best policy, is no less a thief than he who is deterred from stealing by the fear of a prison. In every department of life, attainment is the highest reward, the prize only an incentive. He who would delight in righteousness for its own lovely sake, were there no Heaven revealed, who would loathe sin for its inherent repulsiveness, did he hell up all, he only is a Christian. It does not suffice to prefer happiness hereafter to a happiness enjoyed here, to "exercise prudence on a grand scale," to "consider sin as wrong" because it will make us miserable hereafter; to make Heaven "selfishness rewarded with well being." Virtue is something more than Bentham defines as "a skillful economist who serves his own interests." Religion is more than a provisional sacrifice, an advance of capital to be returned with usury; more than a reluctant acceptance of worldly sacrifices in shrewd and selfish exchange for greater joys and benefits. Preseuse quite forcibly says "the Mahometan who dreams of honors and everlasting feasts in the future life, is only a gross utilitarian; the man who, calling himself a Christian, has no other motive in esteeming evil than to avoid hell-fire, is no better. The fear of pain is only the counterpart of the search after pleasure. Epicureanism lurks under the robe of the Pharisee, as under the sackcloth of the Fakir; it is the secret of all the selfishness which seeks to purchase Heaven, and thinks of the pleasures of Heaven as something distinct from holiness.

Jesus came "to save his people from their sins," not from punishment. Punishment is necessary to vindicate the integrity of law, and to subserve the transgressor's profit. It is demanded by mercy no less than justice. Without the righteousness of which love is the central principle, it cannot enter into the heart of man to conceive, much less to realize and enjoy "that which God has prepared for them that love him." F. W. Robertson has truly urged that "the penal agonies of sin are chiefly those which are executed within." Go where you will, you carry a soul degraded, its power lost, its fine sensibilities destroyed. There is no punishment equal to the punishment of being base. To sink from sin to sin, from infamy to infamy, that is the fearful retribution which is executed in this spiritual world." Adversely, to be like Christ, to be with Christ, until his service is the sweetest bliss, this is Heaven begun. "To feel the Eternal Life come with mighty pulsations, throbbing through the soul; to realize the serene stillness of a spirit lost in love; the full, deep rapture of a soul into which the spirit of God is pouring itself in a mighty tide of Revelation;" what is this but Heaven. When the terrors of the spirit cling to the cross, the throne, the trees of life; when that spirit is being lifted up daily, hourly, into a holier, higher, serener light, when the new, the eternal life is felt and lived, transport leaves no place for apprehension. Facing the light, the shadow is ever behind us. "There is no fear in love; but perfect love casteth out fear." Just as inevitably, fear will diminish love. "He that feareth is not made perfect by love." Conditions necessarily imply locality; but the Bible has neither burdened the memory nor gratified a materialized curiosity by descriptions of places of love or bliss. It has taught by all its significant symbols that dispositions rather than environment constitute the chief agonies and joys, and that blessedness rather than happiness is to be sought if happiness is to be attained.

With these limitations and guards we may safely and joyously contemplate, as Moses, and Paul and even Christ did, the rapture of the anticipated reward as well as the "joys unspeakable and full of glory" of the godly character. The end cannot bebrake nor moralize one whose chief delight is in the means.

We are now prepared to consider and present the relative joys and advantages of Christianity, and to answer the cavils of skepticism. If history is consulted we arrive at the conclusion, which admits no reasonable protest, that permanency, strength, peace, prosperity, refined civilization and culture, all domestic, social and political happiness attend exceptionally the nations who have served or yet worship the only true

and living God. We are assured that this simple statement is sufficient for the audience.

Were we authorized, we would not hesitate to empower an honest and discriminating committee of non-professors to select and align in confronting ranks a thousand each of the happiest and most miserable persons from any great city. We readily anticipate the effect of the illustration. Here we would see the solar, complacent, refined faces of fathers and mothers of Israel, beaming with hope and love; there the drunkards with bestial, bloated and blood-shot visages that speak of souls in flames and tongues that no drop can cool. Here our brothers, sisters and daughters of Christian families and Sunday Schools, with countenances radiant with peace and purity; there the denizens of sinks of infamy whose hopes and joys are forever set before a lurid cloud of unspeakable shame and abomination. Here the prosperous, reliable and respected people who lead in all benevolent enterprises; there the gamblers, thieves, murderers, occupants of prisons, tramps, with hands reeking with blood, or souls black with infamy. Here almost without exception are professed Christians; there those who have ever defied the living God.

If the number be increased to include all the people of a city, in so far as the contrast would be modified, and the horrid line of misery is relieved by a flocking of seeming happiness or real respectability, this should certainly be attributed to the influence of Christian associations.

Infidelity has urged that, if the influence of the Christian religion is so refining, purifying and happyfying, how shall this be harmonized with the fact that for ages its history has been inseparably associated with wars, inquisitions, cruelty, oppression, hatred, violence and greed? Can anything be more unjust and wicked than to lay to the charge of our holy religion the very crimes it so invariably and scathingly reproaches and denounces? Not one word or act of the blessed Savior, nor one sentence of the living oracles can be legitimately construed to justify one of these crimes. The essential principles of Christianity are love, sacrifice, unselfishness, charity and mercy. These universally received and practiced, would banish all wars, exclude all hate, and secure the reign of enduring peace and fraternity. The legitimate effects of Christianity might be sought among those who practice its precepts, not learned from those who profess, yet habitually violate them.

The glorious promises of blessing which eye hath not seen, nor ear heard, not heart conceived, the sublimity of devotion, "the rapture of the soul upborne above all transitory things," all these proclaim with one voice, "the gift of God is eternal life through Jesus Christ our Lord."

Home Again.

The many friends of Dr. Jim. P. Bell will no doubt be delighted to know of his return home and of his hard earned reward over a large class of intelligent medical students. His career as a Medical student has been one of great interest to us, and one of inspiration to the medical profession.

The session of 1883-84 Dr. Jim. P. Bell stood at the head of his class from the first lecture to the last, and at the close, was awarded the first under graduate's prize, which stimulated him to stand on a plane with America's brightest men. With lofty anticipations he returned to the Med. Dept. of the University of Louisville, Sept. 8th, 1884, and by hourly vigilance throughout the entire course, he again received the highest honors, which were, "The Yamhill gold medal, and a position for one year in the Louisville City Hospital." Our appreciation of such a man cannot be estimated, and we sincerely trust that his brightest hopes may be realized, and that his already proud and devoted parents will live to know that his place in the Medical profession is first. "May the star of his destiny shine brighter and brighter unto the perfect day," is the wish of his special friend.

RUSTY TOM.

HELP

for working people. Send 10 cents postage, and we will mail you free a royal, valuable sample box of goods which will help you. No more money right away than anything else in this world. You can get it for 10 cents a day, and pay the balance when you receive it.

At any business, Capital not required. You can live at home, and work at your evening. Those who want work may do it all the time. All of both sexes, of all ages, married, single, 50 cents to \$5 daily earned.

At any time, we will take you to work, or all the time. To all who are not satisfied we will send \$1 to pay for the trouble of writing us. Full protection given to all who are engaged. Pay absolutely sure for all who start at once. Don't delay. Address STROH & CO., Portland Maine.

ESTRAY NOTICE.

Taken up as a stray by Lafayette Bowles, living on the Edwards and Sabine Mill road, about half way between Sabine Mills, in Christian County, Ky., one red bull with white spot in middle of forehead, white hair on face, white with no ear mark and brand, and supposed to be 14 months old and appraised by L. N. Lowry and myself at six dollars. L. N. Lowry, J. P. C. C. F. 1884.

SHELBY DUKE.

My thoroughbred bull, Shelby Duke, will make the season at my farm on the Steger's Mill road, at \$3.00.

R. P. OWSLEY.

Christian Circuit Court.

Barnett Seay and | Equity.

This day come the petitioners aforesaid their ex parte petition in open court, praying that we, to empower Little E. Seay to have me, enjoy, sell and convey, for her own benefit, any land, tenement, house, building, or other estate or claim in the debris or remains of her husband, George D. Seay, to make contracts, sue and be used as a single woman; to trade in her own name, to dispose of her property as she sees fit, and to act in all respects as a sole person.

It is ordered that this order be published in the "Daily Journal," a newspaper published in Hopkinsville, Ky., the length of time required by law.

A copy attest: B. T. UNDERWOOD, Clerk.

C. H. BISH, Attorney.

Z. GILSON,

Contractor and Builder.

Hopkinsville, - Ky.

I have located in Hopkinsville to engage in the business indicated above, and respectfully solicit the patronage of the public. No. 11-111.

Z. GILSON.

WANTED

An active, reliable salesman,

well educated, with a good record.

Good orchard, grass pastures with plenty of water.

Special care taken to prevent accidents.

No liability assumed.

Feb. 27th. BEN S. WOOD.

ESTRAY NOTICE.

Taken up as stray by T. D. Gray,

living near Russellville, about

eight miles east of Hopkinsville, in

Christian county, on the 23rd day of

Jan. 1885, one white cow, aged about

three years, dark red, underlined in left

ear and fork in right ear, but having

no brands or other marks, and which

has been appraised at the value of

thirteen dollars.

Witness my hand this 31st day of

Jan. 1885.

B. D. LACEY, J. P. C. C.

NO MORE COAL, CLOCKS OR

Watches given away by us after this month of February. So don't delay in taking advantage of our most liberal offer, viz.: With every Cash Purchase of goods to the amount of ten dollars or over we give you choice of above presents. Our prices are way down. Boy's Long Pants, \$1. Child's Short Pants, 55c. Plaited Shirt Waists, 20c. Men's Wool Socks only 10c. Men's Overcoats, \$3. Men's Satin-lined Suits only \$20. Men's Underwear at bottom figures. In fact everything way under actual value, and Presents thrown in besides.

DEPPEN'S CLOTHING HOUSE,

Corner Fourth Avenue and Market Street.
Louisville, - - - - - Ky.

to him that hath not shall be taken away even that which he hath." Equally undeniable it is that the higher the sphere and the broader the environment, the greater the enjoyment. How evident then, "the wages of sin is death."

"Ye children of mortality forget it not, approve it, apply it. Sin formed the volcano, the earthquake, the hurricane, the pestilence which mows down the population of cities and empires. Sin infests every pang, nerves every death-throes, stains and blanches every corpse, writes every epitaph, feeds every worm. The waste and havoc of centuries that are gone and the waste and havoc of centuries yet to come, all reverberate in one awful voice. Death has passed upon all men, for that all have sinned.

The glorious promises of blessing which eye hath not seen, nor ear heard, not heart conceived, the sublimity of devotion, "the rapture of the soul upborne above all transitory things," all these proclaim with one voice, "the gift of God is eternal life through Jesus Christ our Lord."

ROUGH ON COUGHS

is adapting and always effective and safe to give in a case of cold, dry, sore or hoarse throat, croup, fits, grippe, or measles, and is the only remedy of any avail in Ileus, Whooping Cough, At druggists'. The Triches can go by mail.

E. S. WELLS, Jersey City, N. J.

ROUGH ON ITCH

Cures Hemorrhoids, Erysipelas, Ringworm, Triflow, Skin Diseases, Frosted Feet, Chilblains, Sores, Jars.

ROUGH ON TOOTHACHE

Instant relief for Neuralgia, Toothache, Face-ache, Etc.

JAS. HARGRAVES' BARBER SHOP

RUSSELLVILLE, KY.

Taylor's New Building.

Where he would be glad to wait upon all who call upon him.

BETHHEL Female College.

A boarding school for young ladies. The spring session was opened on Monday, Oct. 10th, 1884 and continues 10 weeks. Eight teachers, etc., as above before. For catalogue & information apply as

J. W. RUST.

Hopkinsville.

SAM HAWKINS & CO.

Have more than 1000 yards of cloth on the floor of their Barn. Step to the ground floor.

STUART BUILDING

ON RUSSELLVILLE STREET, next to the Express office, where they will be glad to see and serve their customers.

A PRIZE

Send six cents for postage and receive a free sample box of goods which

SEMI-WEEKLY SOUTH KENTUCKIAN.

FRIDAY MARCH 13, 1885.

TIME TABLE FOR TRAINS.

DEPART SOUTH—11:45 A. M., 12:25 P. M.
ARRIVE FROM SOUTH—11:15 P. M., 12:30 P. M.
ARRIVE FROM NORTH—11:30 A. M., 9:10 P. M.
POST OFFICE—North Main Street.
Open for letters, stamp—7 A. M. to 6 P. M.
" " money—7 A. M. to 6 P. M.
" " delivery—Sunday—8:45 to 12:30 P. M.
SOUTHERN EXPRESS OFFICE,
Russellville St.
Open 8 A. M. to 5 P. M.



The mills of Court grind slowly
As they grind the civil dockets;
And the bulk of what is ground out,
Goes into the lawyer's pocket.

SOCIALITIES.

Rep. W. H. Caton is attending court this week.

Miss Lizzie Graves left Wednesday for a visit to Pembroke.

Mr. Jno. T. Wright has returned from a trip east.

Mr. John Moayon is back from the east.

Mr. Llyv Buckner has moved into the Donaldson house on Maple street.

Mr. W. H. Martin, of Crofton, was in the city Wednesday.

Mr. R. A. Baker, of Hanson, was in the city yesterday.

Mr. W. J. Graham went to Nashville on business this week.

Mr. J. E. Summers, of Cadiz, was in the city Wednesday.

Judge T. C. Dabney, of Cadiz, was in the city attending Court this week.

Mr. A. D. Bolgers made a visit to Nashville, Wednesday.

Mrs. Geo. W. Lindsay, passed through the city Tuesday en route to Cadiz, from the N. O. Exposition.

Mr. Walter Means, of Nashville, returned home last Wednesday after a visit of several days in the city.

Hon. Alex. Bagwell, member of the Tennessee Senate, visited Mr. J. W. Richards this week.

Mrs. J. J. Chappell, of Cadiz, was in the city Wednesday visiting her mother, Mrs. J. O. Cooper.

Hon. James A. McKenzie, of Christian county, was in the city yesterday. He was en route to Alabama after his family, who have been visiting in that State several months.—Tobacco Leaf.

Mr. W. B. Young visited Hopkinsville Sunday. The general belief is that he attended preaching, as a certain young lady left that town just before the arrival of the train on which he rode.—Tobacco Leaf.

That Fire Limit.

ED. SOUTH KENTUCKIAN:

Hopkinsville's "moral hazard" has been sadly lowered by our too numerous fires. We need to take every precaution to prevent its sinking lower. Old ordinances executed and new ones passes. But it seems our one little ordinance is about to go under. For several days a contest has existed between the council and a colored man. He started without permission to build a frame dwelling within the fire limits. Being stopped, he argued for a few days and now proceeds to defy the law. He claims that one of the council told him to go ahead and that another one or more signed a paper to call a meeting of the council to vote down the law. Of course we do not know what the council, as a body, is going to do in this matter, but if they permit one or two members to set aside an ordinance or allow one man to defy them in this matter, then we have no fire limit, no law. Both the vicious and law-loving citizens will lose respect for the law and confidence in the fidelity of the law enactors. We do not wish to condemn before hand, but the house is going up. We want simply to enter our protest once, but not, for all.

CITIZEN.

DIED.

Mr. Richard Grinstead, of Todd Co., died at his residence, yesterday morning at 10 o'clock, in the 72nd year of his life.

The deceased was the father of Mrs. J. W. Rust of this city. He had been in poor health for some time and passed away yesterday morning after suffering for several weeks with an attack of pneumonia.

He was a man of strong convictions, of sturdy manhood and of lofty character, whose soul was full of charity and whose life was controlled by noble impulses and kind deeds. He was alike valuable as a citizen and a Christian. Those who knew him best loved him most. He leaves many relatives and friends to mourn his loss, but the crown of rejoicing is now his, and he goes to reap the victory of his life on the eternal shore.

Wm. Morrow has been sentenced to hang at Clarksville, Tenn., for the murder of Dick Overton, col. and the date of his execution fixed for April 17th. The Supreme Court has passed upon the case and nothing now remains but to enforce the penalty of the law. Morrow received his sentence with composure. The Tobacco Leaf says of him:

"The doomed man is a native of Montgomery country, has been twice married, and has now living a wife and three children. The father, Rawson Morrow, and son-in-law, Dr. F. Bellamy, are under sentence to the penitentiary for life, as accessories before the fact to the murder of Jim Brown. Their case will be decided next Saturday. Wm. Morrow is also under a life sentence for this murder."

HERE AND THERE.

Howe's time is the city standard. We handle all kinds of paper bags and flour sacks.

FOR SALE—Residence South Main street. Apply to W. T. Tandy.

Now is the time to plant your early potatoes.

As a jeweler and optician, M. D. Kelly has the largest practical experience.

Mr. J. E. McElpatrick, an experienced architect and civil engineer, has moved to this city to locate. We cordially welcome him to our city.

The grand jury have another lot of indictments ready to be returned in a few days.

Attention is called to the "Health Ordinance" published elsewhere in today's paper.

Mrs. Lindsay, mother of Mr. Geo. W. Lindsay, died in Cadiz this week. She was one of the oldest citizens of Trigg county.

In digging away the debris of the Beard building Wednesday, the workmen found the coal in the cellar still smoldering and smoking where it had been burning for 71 days.

A ten cent matinee at the Opera House Tuesday evening has been the only attraction of the week. It was well patronized by the school children.

The trial of W. D. Morton, the Clarksville forger, was continued last Friday until the 25th inst., and in the meantime Morton is in jail at Clarksville.

The Presbyterian church social will meet at the residence of Col. Jno. W. McPherson to-night. It is hoped that all will attend. Admission as usual, 10 cents.

The fine weather this week has kept most of the farmers away from the city. They have been at home busy burnishing plant beds and getting ready to put in their crops.

Mr. S. F. Fischer, formerly associated with M. D. Kelly, has opened a jewelry repairing establishment in Hooper & Overshiner's store and solicits a share of the public patronage.

John Moore is building a two-story tenement house on Liberty street near the colored Methodist church. As it is inside the fire limits it will be a frame house covered on the outside with metal, the only residence of the kind in the city.

Mrs. Mary Boales, an aunt of Mrs. Polk Caister, died at Mr. Candler's residence in this city last Tuesday. The funeral was preached at the Methodist church at 2:30 o'clock Wednesday afternoon and the remains interred in the city cemetery.

The following are the officers of the Christian County Agricultural and Mechanical Association for this year: C. F. Jarrett, President; Dr. B. S. Wood, Geo. W. Means, Dr. Jno. C. Whitlock, Thos. L. Graham, C. D. Bell and H. H. Abernathy, directors.

A fire alarm was sounded Tuesday morning about 6:30 o'clock. The fire proved to be in E. P. Campbell's kitchen, which caught from a fire. The family and servants succeeded in putting out the fire in its incipiency, and the loss was of no consequence. Owning to the early hour, the alarm created but little excitement.

It begins to look like Christian county is to have a hanging once more after all. Three indictments have been returned for wilful and unprovoked murder. One of the murderers, Jordan Taylor, confesses his guilt and will plead guilty, and if the law is enforced there is no way to avoid hanging him. Let it be enforced.

Rev. C. S. Gardner, an eloquent and able young divine of Brownsville, Tenn., is assisting the pastor, Rev. J. N. Prestridge, in conducting the revival at the Baptist church. Services are held every day at 4 o'clock and at 7:30 o'clock p. m. Up to this time four girls—Lila Bell Donaldson, Cleo Williams, Bettie Hamby and Falmouth Shanks—have enlisted with the church. The interest is increasing every day and there is a good prospect for a general revival.

Mr. Eddie Wade, in company with Miss Ida Wilkins returned from a visit to friends in Illinois, a few days ago.

John — walks like there was blisters in his heels; a little mustard is good remedy.

Rev. Mr. Shaw, returning from a recent trip walked from Pembroke late at night, five miles to Mr. Wade's to get a horse to finish his journey home only about one and a half miles. He is fit for pikes sure.

One of our prominent business men whose nose looked like it had been through a threshing machine, says it was the confounded sleet and thaws applied by the good wife, instead of sweet oil, through mistake.

We are glad to learn that Dr. Armstrong, who has been sick and confined at home so long, is again well enough to be up and walking around.

The correspondent that said there were so many girls here wanting to marry from some cause, had to go near a hundred miles to get a partner.

Col. Brown, has been attending Circuit Court, at Hopkinsville; he is much troubled with rheumatism and makes a very awkward appearance with his crutches. The Col. will soon move with his family to Elkhorn to make it his future home.

A debatable question in local clerks now is whether the celebration last Wednesday night and serenading was in honor of the inauguration of the President or the departure on that day of a dashing young widow.

What say you boys?

Miss Bertha Danforth, returned a few days ago from a visit to friends also our friend Miss Tommie Petree, returned from Hopkinsville.

The auction sales of the stock of the late firm of Burbridge Bros., have been well attended every day this week since Tuesday. Bidding has been spirited and most articles have sold well. The stock of groceries was choice, and new and much of it has been bought by the grocers of the city. Mr. M. L. Christian has been acting as auctioneer. The stock involved a little over \$2,700 and the amount realized from the auction sales will probably be but little less than the appraised value of the goods.

The auction sales of the stock of the late firm of Burbridge Bros., have been well attended every day this week since Tuesday. Bidding has been spirited and most articles have sold well. The stock of groceries was choice, and new and much of it has been bought by the grocers of the city. Mr. M. L. Christian has been acting as auctioneer. The stock involved a little over \$2,700 and the amount realized from the auction sales will probably be but little less than the appraised value of the goods.

The ladies think very strange that the authorities don't have better and more substantial side-walks. It is disgrace to civilization.

We are pleased to see many of the young men of the neighborhood drinking and otherwise becoming rowdy.

Mr. W. CLARKE, W. M. R. NORWOOD, Sec'y.

Mr. W. CLARKE, W. M. R. NORWOOD

SEMI-WEEKLY SOUTH KENTUCKIAN.

NASHVILLE STREET.
HOPKINSVILLE, KENTUCKY

CLUB LIST.

We will furnish the following papers and periodicals to the SEMI-WEEKLY SOUTH KENTUCKIAN at the rate of \$12.50 per annum.
Weekly Courier-Journal \$12.50
— "Commercial" \$3.25
Farmers Home Journal \$3.15
Peterson's Magazine \$3.00
Holiday Lady's Book \$3.00
New York Tribune \$7.50
Daily N. Y. World \$7.50
World \$7.50
West's Legal News \$2.75
Littell's Living Age \$2.75
Telosia Blade \$2.75

FARMERS' WIVES.

Discussion of an Interesting Question
From the Woman's Standpoint.

Being interested in all matters pertaining to farmers, I feel like expressing my views concerning the present condition of their domestic affairs. While it is true that the larger share of these world not excite feelings of envy in the beholder, and that the sad, listless faces of farmers' wives often arouse our sympathy, and that their daughters shrink from following in their mother's footsteps by marrying farmers, and living a similar life of toil and self-denial, I further admitting the fact, that farmers' wives are almost universally overworked, I wish to affirm that the cause of this lies almost wholly, not with the blame of the farmer, but with the farmer's wife herself. Many years of observation and experience have convinced me that the remedy lies in educating farmers' wives up to a point of knowledge, where they will understand their rights and privileges and take them.

As a class, men are normally and from education, inclined to tyrannize. Whether at the head of a Nation, a State, a community or a family, wherever you find man placed with an unlimited power invested in him, he will in each upon the rights of others. Now, in the family he has the opportunity of exercising this proclivity, and the wife should kindly, firmly teach him that she has right; which he is bound to respect. In endeavoring to respect them, he will learn to respect her. A man can not understand the scores of little odd jobs which come into a woman's work, and which are counted as nothing in the day's balance of work, and yet while he takes a vast amount of woman's strength to accomplish them, he knows of the hundred and one little expenditures necessary for a well ordered house. And how can he tell when Jessie needs a new dress, or Johnnie a new pair of shoes? Do you expect him to see that the sewing machine is worn out, or that the careless little "helpers" have broken necessary dishes, or that carpets or table linens are needed, or that anything about the house is in a state of collapse?

I know of farmers' wives, intelligent women too, who never buy a calico apron without the consent of their husbands. Such an order of things, if we had our husbands under no good subjection, would make tyrants of even us, meek as we now are.

Once a farmer's wife in telling how she suffered daily, at the same time doing the work for a family of eight, said: "I don't care." If Henry does not care enough for me to see when I feel so badly, I'll not complain!" Hero was the spirit of a martyr, with the judgment, it seemed, of a little child. When known when they are overtaxed, and they should take care of themselves. It is a sin against a woman's own nature if she permits her life to be drained from her by overwork. No one will see that she is killing herself, until the damage is past repair, and in the end, no one will thank her for so doing.

If farmers get extra help, let their wives get extra help also; and if your husband won't get you the help, go judge it yourself, or send some one on your own responsibility. The women on a farm will have the same chance to do their work as their husbands or fathers, who they take it.

The farmer manages his own business, buys machines if he needs them, do his work as he pleases; that is right, if not carried to an extreme; but let the farmer's wife manage her business, replace her machine if need be, lay clothing or groceries, and direct all the details of the house and family as her finer tact and better judgment dictates. If she does not do it, it is her own fault. You question the experimental knowledge of this declaration, one glances at the family, the hired men, the endless routine of work in this busy Western home; of course who would convince you that the one farmer's wife with oceans of work to be attended to, yet not over-worked, nor twenty years behind her husband.—E. K. Chase, in *Country Gentleman*.

FROZEN EARS VS. CHILBLAINS.

The Curious Offset the Detroit Young Men Had With Which to Bring His Sweetheart to Terms.

He came in the other morning from one of the townships to see the County Treasurer on business, but he had scarcely entered the City Hall when a policeman gave him a sharp looking order, and said:

"Young man, you had better take off your ears."

"What's the matter with them ears?"

"Frozen, or very close to it."

"Go to! you don't say!"

"How do they feel?"

"They hadn't no feelin' at all. I've bin thinkin' for the last half hour that them ears was gettin' soror queer, but I didn't think to no freezin'. What shall I do?"

"Rub 'em in snow."

"A! then?"

"Wait for developments. They'll soon begin to itch and burn. This will be followed by a peeling process, and in a month from now you'll look like a man with lobsters tied on for ears. It will be last six months before your ear-labiaty is restored."

"It will! Why, gosh-all-fired, I'm to be married in April!"

"But you won't be. No girl will marry a man with peeled ears."

The young man went out and rubbed away at each ear with a bushel of snow. When he re-entered the hall he looked so solemn as death, and walking up to the collector he said:

"I've been thinkin' it over as I rubbed away, an' if the gals objects to my ears I've got an offset. San's usin' a hull quart of kerosene every week on her children. When a gal can't spark off twenty minutes at a time without trippin' off to the kitchen to rub her legs with the untemperate she shouldn't creech very long after frozen east. If I run you two to one the bridge tower comes off cutin'!"—Detroit Free Press.

The Dairy Farmer recommends oil for them in young pigs, and emulsions in older ones.

The Dyspeptic's Refuge.

"I am thirty-five years old," writes Mr. Charles H. Wats, of West Somers, Putnam Co., N. Y., "and had suffered from dyspepsia for fifteen years. The current treatment did me no good. Listlessly and without hope, I gave Parker's Tonic a trial. I can give the result in three words: it cured me." It will cure you.

PERSONAL AND LITERARY.

The London *Times* is the largest daily paper published in the world.

Congressman Rosciszewski is a Catholic priest and his two daughters are nuns.

In his "Life of Ralph Waldo Emerson," Dr. Holmes says the poet and philosopher always had pie for breakfast.

It has been decided by an Arkansas literary society that nuns are superior to a district school as a civilizing agent.

Susan B. Anthony began life as a school-teacher, at eight days a month, and in fifteen years saved three hundred dollars.

Rev. Charles E. Burdette, a brother of the Hawkeye Indians, was married recently to Miss Minnie Mayall, a fellow-minister in Farther India.

William Cutten Bryant has been dead for several years, but letters directed to him are received almost every day at the offices of the New York *Evening Post*.

The prospectus has been issued of the greatest literary enterprise of a political character ever attempted in India. This is a Chin's edition, called the "Mell Mell" which will extend to forty volumes.

The abundance of cheap literature does not injuriously affect the sale of very expensive editions of the same works. There appear to be a great many people in the country who are building up fine libraries.—Current.

The late Mark Pattison, speaking of the desirability of condensing as much as possible in writing, once said: "I think it must have been the scanty supply of paper which made the classics what they are."—*Chicago Herald*.

Fanny Ellister left an estate worth \$200,000. She was most graphically described by a "Varmontian," who, after seeing her dance in Boston, said: "She is as much quicker than lightning as lightning is quicker than a stone wall."

A Kansas editor informs us that he did not attend the last editorial convention at Kansas City for the simple, but very good reason, that he had no railroad pass, and did not receive notice in time to make the journey on foot.—*Kansas City Times*.

Bello Kinney, a twelve-year-old girl of Marysville, O., holds her book upside down when she reads, inverts her copy-book and writes with the left hand, and in both is as skillful as other children with their books in the usual position.—*Chicago Inter-Ocean*.

Libraries which are never replenished by new publications may be valuable, but they have lost their life. Several of the old libraries in New York are reserved for an apparently past generation, and it is almost as curious to see the people that go into them, as is said, to look at the old books on the shelves.

Mr. Mark Boyd, author of the "Recollections of Fifty Years," has sold his Scotch gentleman in of fortune to his death-bed, asked the master whether, if he left a large sum to the Kirk, his salvation would be secured.

The cautious minister responded: "I would not like to be positive, but it's a well word trying."

—**HUMOROUS.**

The profits of an alligator farm are from \$3,000 to \$7,000 a year. For particulars as to how and when to plant and rear and get the crop to market see small bills.—N. Y. *Graphic*.

A talkative woman, pressing her viands upon a guest at table, asked: "Are you not fond of tongue?" "Yes," said the wearied man. "I always was fond of tongue, and I like it still."

—New York school teacher.—"Which is the highest mountain in the States?" Boy.—"Sing Sing." Teacher.—"Why?" Boy.—"Sing Sing." Teacher.—"Why?" Boy.—"Father went up a year ago, and hasn't come down yet."—*Boston Beacon*.

—Denny, answer me now; what was the name by the little by ye word, will out, in the year that is?"—Donaline. "The! Well, I want you to be quietin' on; who; I won't have you zo playin' willy-nilly 'vibody's children!"—*Meriden Courant*.

—**Van Fools.**

Hans is in love with a sweet little maid, and every night by her vindge he sits down. And there m'st pony shanraade.

The roko out swelle narboroot.

The roko out swelle narboroot.

Dot mout not her shanro so witten;

One sheeple on her leste pack keetchen.

—*Carl Pretzel.*

—**Curios jewelry** is much affected now. Some persons pride themselves on having their jewelry made to order from special designs, which are generally destroyed after use. In this way each one sees something unique.

Plain bone bracelets, clasped with banded iron, rings set with stones, plain silver bands hold the full draperies; in place, in front, and fall in a shower of loops to the foot of the skirt front.

A lady recently made an exceedingly pretty and petite fan, which she carried at a small fancy dress party.

The manager can as absolutely claim on it as a little company a property worth a million dollars can claim on it as a little company.

A new French five-o'clock tea gown shows a combination of pale heliotrope and sage-green satin. It spreads with silver flowers. The gown is cut in Watteau fashion, and the garniture reveals a soft mixture of silver and sage-green Spanish lace. Crimson satin ribbons hold the full draperies; in place, in front, and fall in a shower of loops to the foot of the skirt front.

—**LATE FASHION ITEMS.**

A Brief Statement of Facts Which Will Interest the Ladies.

The ugly two-dored kid glove still holds its own in the world of fashion.

A new French five-o'clock tea gown shows a combination of pale heliotrope and sage-green satin. It spreads with silver flowers. The gown is cut in Watteau fashion, and the garniture reveals a soft mixture of silver and sage-green Spanish lace. Crimson satin ribbons hold the full draperies; in place, in front, and fall in a shower of loops to the foot of the skirt front.

—**LATE FASHION ITEMS.**

The profits of an alligator farm are from \$3,000 to \$7,000 a year. For particulars as to how and when to plant and rear and get the crop to market see small bills.—N. Y. *Graphic*.

—**HUMOROUS.**

The well-known song, "Mrs. Brady's Daughter," was having a run, a lady one day went into Philip Weller's store on Bourbon street, New Orleans, and stepping up to a dashing young salesman, said: "Mrs. Brady's Daughter," "Glad to know you," replied the young man, extending his hand. "How is your mother?"—*Ezra T. Stiles*.

—**St. Louis.**

—**NOTICE TO EMIGRANTS AND EXCURSIONISTS.**

Desiring to Go To

ARKANSAS AND TEXAS

REMEMBER THE

Great Through Car

ROUTE.

24 Hours Quicker than Any Other

Route.

Only One Change of Cars to Tex-

as-via

Memphis and Little Rock

RAILROAD!

2 Trains Through to

Texas Daily.

Remember if you want Low Rates

and Quick Time, this is the Route

you should purchase Tickets by

Books and Maps of Arkansas and Texas Furnished Free by writing to

H. A. Williams,

"Southern Passengers" Agent,

Nashville, Tenn.

J. B. FRANKLIN,

Passenger Agent, Memphis, Tenn.

D. MILLER, G. P. F. A.,

Little Rock, Ark.

RUDOLPH FINK, Gen. Manager,

Little Rock, Ark.

WIN more money than at anything else by book on. Headlines success gradually. Non-fair, Terms free. HALBERT Book Co., Portland, Maine.

Through tickets are now on sale.

Call on or address

B. F. MITCHELL, G. P. A.,

Louisville, Ky.

PRICKLY ASH BITTERS.

CELEBRATED

HOSTETTER'S

STOMACH BITTERS

The Finest Subjects

For fever and ague, and rheumatism, are

such persons. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters

affords adequate protection by increasing

the vital strength, and the action of the

liver, affecting the abdomen and

intestines, in order to effect a cure.

It is necessary to remove the cause.

Prickly Ash Bitters

are especially